

THE COMMONWEALTH.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1863.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, 1863.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. DANIEL STEVENSON, of the Methodist church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received by Mr. LYNE, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage of several bills which originated in that House, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

A PETITION.

Was presented by Mr. BAKER, and appropriately referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BUSTER—Agriculture and Manufactures—A H. R. bill to amend the charter of the Springfield Union Agricultural Association: passed.

Same—A H. R. bill to allow John Jones, of Lawrence county, to erect a mill dam across Wolf Creek: passed.

Mr. BRUNER—Circuit Courts—asked to be discharged from the leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of A. L. Morton, and of S. Mosely, discharged.

Mr. PRALL—County Courts—A H. R. bill to confer certain powers on the clerk of the Kenton county court, and his deputies: passed.

Same—A H. R. bill to repeal the act entitled, "an act to regulate the time of holding quarterly courts," so far as applicable to Union county: passed.

Mr. BAKER—County Courts—A H. R. bill to repeal in part the act regulating the courts inferior to circuit courts, approved, Feb. 23, 1862: passed.

Mr. GRAVES—County Courts—A H. R. bill to authorize the county court of Union county, to increase the county levy: passed.

Same—A bill to change the time of the quarterly police, and justices' courts for Butler county: passed.

Mr. DENNY—Education—A H. R. bill in relation to school districts Nos. 4 and 21, in Campbell county: passed.

Mr. DELAVEN—Finance—A bill for the benefit of Henri F. Middleton: passed.

Mr. GOODLOE—Finance—A bill for the benefit of W. E. Parent, collector of the revenue of Franklin county: passed.

Mr. McHENRY—Judiciary—asked to be discharged from a leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws in relation to guardians. Before action on this the hour arrived for

THE SPECIAL ORDER FOR H. O'Clock.

The bill to lay off the State into nine congressional districts, was taken up.

The question pending was, "shall the substitute of Mr. McHENRY for the bill reported by Mr. RHEA be adopted?"

Mr. BUSH offered an amendment to the substitute.

Mr. T. F. MARSHALL, moved the previous question: ordered, by yeas, 18; nays, 13.

The vote was then taken upon the amendment of Mr. BUSH, to the substitute, and was rejected.

Mr. McHENRY moved that the Senate go into committee of the whole on the bill and substitute.

The SPEAKER (Mr. BRUNER in the chair) decided the motion out of order, the previous question not yet being exhausted.

Mr. McHENRY moved that the Senate adjourn: negatived by yeas, 10; nays, 22; 1: The substitute was then adopted by yeas, 18; nays, 14.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Mr. DELAVEN moved that the bill be read a third time to-morrow, at 1 o'clock: carried.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. BUSH offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on County Courts be instructed to examine the law passed at a former sitting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, repealing magistrates' and quarterly courts, and establishing two terms of said courts a year in the months of June and December; and report a bill re-establishing the quarterly terms of said courts.

Referred to the committee on County Courts.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. WRIGHT—For the benefit of J. D. Mannen: Finance.

Mr. GILLISS—Regulating the commissions of sheriffs for collecting the public revenue: Finance.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The nominations of Notaries Public received from the Governor were taken up, and advised and consented to.

The H. R. bills in the orders of the day, were taken up, read, and referred to appropriate committees.

A H. R. bill for the benefit of N. P. Sanders: passed.

RECONSIDERATION.

On motion of Mr. BUSH, the bill for the benefit of I. N. Hill was withdrawn from the H. R. the vote rejecting it reconsidered, and the bill recommitted.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. IRVAN offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Whereas, it is represented that large numbers of runaway slaves, known as contrabands, are being imported into the southwestern counties of this State; and whereas, the association of said runaways with the slaves of that section, will tend greatly to the demoralization of the latter, Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on Judiciary inquire into the expediency of further legislation for the protection of the slave interests of that section, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, 1863.

Prayer by the Rev. DANIEL STEVENSON, of the Methodist church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. GABBERT and BOTTIS, and appropriately referred.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. TAYLOR—Ways and Means—For the benefit of William Herron, late sheriff of Fulton county. [Allowed a credit, in settlement with the State, of \$901 74, money which he had collected, belonging to the State, and which he paid, under duress, to a captain in the Confederate army under Gen. Leonidas Polk:] rejected—yeas, 37; nays, 30—not having received the constitutional majority.

Same—For the benefit of Wm. G. Wade, late sheriff of Simpson county. [Allowed credit, in settlement with the Auditor, of \$1,000, which he had in his hands, belonging to the State, and which he paid, under duress, to a commissioner of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky:] passed—yeas, 54; nays, 21.

Same—For the benefit of Thos. B. Harrison, late sheriff of Logan county. [Allowed a credit, in settlement with the Auditor, of \$8,221 76, which he was forcibly compelled to pay to H. C. Read, commissioner for the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky:]

Mr. WARD moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill for the present. The bill was then passed—yeas, 55; nays, 23.

Same—For the benefit of Pleasant J. Potter, sheriff of the county of Warren. [Allowed a credit, in settlement with the Auditor, of \$1,941 67, being the amount of revenue paid by him to the Treasury of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky:]

Mr. WARRING moved to amend by striking out \$1,941 67, and insert \$941 67.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to recommit the bill: adopted.

Same—For the benefit of Frank Catron, sheriff of Knox county: passed.

Same—Authorizing the Governor to offer a reward for the apprehension of persons indicted for stealing slaves: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Same—Providing for the payment of the unpaid taxes in Boyle county for the year 1862: passed.

Same—Authorizing sheriffs and other collecting officers to attach for the payment of the State revenue and county levy: passed.

Same—For the benefit of Wm. I. Thomas, clerk of the Henry county court. [Allowed \$—, for extra services rendered.]

Mr. SPARKS moved to fill the blank by inserting \$75.

Mr. WARD moved to insert \$50.

Mr. SPARKS amendment was adopted, and bill passed.

Same—Senate bill to amend the revenue laws of this Commonwealth: reported the same with an amendment, which was adopted, and bill passed.

Same—Senate bill for the benefit of M. M. Lyon, late sheriff of Lyon county: reported the same, with the expression of opinion that it ought not to pass: rejected.

Mr. BAILEY—Ways and Means—For the benefit of the sheriff of Laurel county: passed.

Same—For the benefit of Lewis S. Lee, sheriff of the county of Ballard. [Allowed a credit of \$164 30, amount of interest charged against him:] passed—yeas, 70; nays, 4.

Same—For the benefit of Joseph R. Witte, sheriff of Metcalfe county: passed.

Same—For the benefit of J. W. Dycus, clerk of the Marshall county court: passed.

Mr. FINNELL—Concerning the Penitentiary: ordered to be printed, and placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. RAPIER—For the benefit of the town of Hodgenville: passed.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the annual report of the Board of Internal Improvement, which was ordered to be printed.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. T. S. BROWN—For the benefit of common school districts Nos. 6, 21, and 23, in Johnson county.

Mr. WARRING—To establish a commission to assess damages sustained, during the present war, by citizens of this State.

Mr. FINNELL offered the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on Federal Relations, viz:

The proclamation of the President of the United States, of September 24th, 1862, declaring martial law, and suspending the writ of habeas corpus throughout all the loyal States, and that of January 1, 1863, declaring free all the slaves within certain of the States of the Union, the people of which are in rebellion against the Government of the United States, we declare to be most dangerous assumptions of power, in conflict with the fundamental law of the land, and utterly null and void. That the plea of "military necessity" neither excuses nor palliates a violation of the Constitution—nor can it justify any assumption of power not clearly warranted by that instrument. We declare that the proclamations and other acts of the President, attempted to be justified under the plea of "military necessity," have had, and have, the effect alone to unite more firmly and closely the people of the loyal States—to distract the people of the loyal States, divide them into political parties, and lend them to distrust the sincerity of the purposes of the administration in the prosecution of the war—therefore,

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in the name of the loyal people of the Commonwealth, protest against these unwarrantable assumptions of power on the part of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and declare them to be subversive of the great principles lying at the foundation of our government, and in direct contravention of the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution.

And we declare that while the people of Kentucky see much in these and kindred acts of the administration that is well calculated to shake their confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the President and his chosen advisers, Kentucky will not, because of the haste, unparliamentary and unconstitutional acts of the administration—guilt and controlled as it is by a radical and fanatical political party—swerve from her fixed and often declared purpose to stand unflinchingly by "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was."

To that Constitution and to that Union all Kentucky is, or has or hopes for, is solemnly and irreversibly pledged, now and forever!

The terrible lessons taught our people in the progress of this wicked rebellion serve but to give strength to their convictions, that the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union are essential to the preservation of the liberties of the people. Kentucky abhors secession. Her people regard its necessary consequence—the inauguration of this most unnatural rebellion—as the crime of all history. Her devotion to the Government has been nobly illustrated by her soldiers wherever they have met the enemies of the Government in arms. But we here distinctly declare that the mission of the Kentucky soldier is to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, that peace may be restored, the supremacy of the Constitution vindicated, and the Union of our fathers perpetuated.

Mr. BLUE offered a series of resolutions upon national affairs, which were ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on Federal Relations. [We will publish Mr. BLUE'S resolutions hereafter.]

And then the House adjourned.

The Richmond Dispatch does not like the Yankees. It describes him thus: "The Yankee is but a degenerated Puritan—the lineal descendant of the Mayflower Pilgrims, with all their traits of avarice, hypocrisy and cunning, intensified by transmission."

Col. Stanley who served so gallantly at the Murfreesboro battle, is now in Cincinnati.

TELEGRAPHIC.

General Burnside's Farewell to the Army.

The following is the address of General Burnside to the army:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, January 26.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 9.

By direction of the President of the United States, the Commanding General this day transfers the command of this army to Major General Joseph Hooker. The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory, nor any considerable advancement of our line; but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience and endurance that under more favorable circumstances would have accomplished great results. Continue to exercise these virtues: be true in your devotion to your country, and the principles you have sworn to maintain; give to the brave and skillful General who has long identified with your organization, and who is now to command you, your full and cordial support and co-operation, and you will deserve success. Your General, in taking an affectionate leave of the army, from which he separates with so much regret, may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long and tried associates of the 9th Corps. His prayers are that God may be with you, and grant you continued success, until the rebellion is crushed.

By command of

MAJ. GEN. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 26.—Major General Rosecrans hopes that the Cincinnati, Louisville, and other western newspapers will desist from the practice of publishing reports of shipments of supplies to the Department of the Cumberland. It is substantially a notification to the rebels to prepare their forces for the capture of such supplies.

It is understood, however, that the newspapers would not make such publications if Quartermasters and Commissaries did not furnish the items.

Wheeler's cavalry made a dash at a train of cars, Sunday, on the railway between Nashville and Franklin, and succeeded in destroying two cars. They were frightened away before they destroyed the balance of the train. A convalescent soldier killed one rebel. One Federal sergeant was badly wounded.

Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley followed the rebels sharply, but they had too much start of him. He rode fifty-two miles within twenty hours.

The rebel cavalry, in considerable bodies, constantly hover in our flanks, watching our communication. Until the Government reinforces the cavalry arm of this department, it will supply large numbers of horses to mount infantry regiments to pursue the rebels, they will continue to do so.

The rebel Gen. Wheeler has been made a Major General, and is in command of all the rebel cavalry in Tennessee.

Brigadier General James A. Garfield, who distinguished himself conspicuously in a splendid and successful charge upon the enemy, in the battle of Stone River, and who is now in command of a brigade of cavalry, has been recommended by Major General Rosecrans, Brigadier General D. S. Stanley, and all the officers of his brigade, for promotion to Brigadier General.

Brigadier General James A. Garfield, who whipped Humphrey Marshall in East Kentucky, and who afterwards distinguished himself in command of a brigade at Shiloh, has reported to General Rosecrans for duty. He will probably be assigned to the command of a division in the Army of the Cumberland.

Brigadier General R. W. Johnson, during the absence of Major General McCook, is in command of the right wing. Brigadier General R. S. Grainger commands Rousseau's division.

It is reported that the enemy are being reinforced. An intercepted letter from a member of Bragg's staff, indicates that the feeling against Bragg is so strong that he will be superseded. The writer admits that, notwithstanding the rebels captured most guns and several thousand prisoners from us, they were badly whipped. He says the slaughter of their officers was awful, and although the fighting of the rebel army was splendid, they were beaten by the superior generalship and by the obstinacy of the Yankees. The whole number of rebel prisoners captured in battle was about 3,500, with 8 guns and four standards.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 27.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Jan. 26.

General Order No. 1.

By direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned has assumed command of the Army of Potomac. He enters upon the discharge of the duties imposed by this trust with a just appreciation of their responsibility. Since the formation of this army he has been identified with its history. He has shared with you its glories and reverses, with no other desire than that these relations might remain unchanged until its destiny should be accomplished in the record of our achievements. There is much to be proud of, and with the blessing of God we will contribute something to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause. To secure these ends your commander will require the cheerful and zealous co-operation of every officer and soldier in this army. In equipment, intelligence, and valor the enemy is our inferior. Let us never hesitate to give him battle wherever we can find him. The undersigned only gives expression to the feelings of this army when he conveys to our late commander, Major General Burnside, the most cordial good wishes for his future. My staff will be announced as soon as organized. [Signed] JOSEPH HOOKER.

MAJ. GEN. COMMANDING ARMY OF POTOMAC.

The only movement to-day is a change of locality for headquarters. Rain is falling, the wind in the southwest, and the temperature mild.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED is now prepared to furnish REVENUE STAMPS of all varieties: BANK CHECK STAMPS, NOTES OR DRAFTS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, PROBATE OF WILL, POWER OF ATTORNEY, ORIGINAL PROCESS, CERTIFICATES, BONDS, INSURANCE, etc., etc.

Orders may be promptly attended to. U. S. Revenue Assessor, 1st District Ohio. Office—No. 27, West Third street, Cincinnati. Jan. 14, 1863-2t.

Executive, Military, Judicial and Legislative Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

James F. Robinson, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State, Frankfort.

John C. Cooper, Secretary, Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.

C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

Urbie Keeton, Clerk, Frankfort.

Isaac Wingo, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. T. Harris, Clerk, Frankfort.

F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Thos. J. Frazier, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Shupe, Clerk, Frankfort.

John J. Roberts, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Robert Richardson, Covington.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Philip Swigert, Frankfort.

John M. Todd, Frankfort.

William Brown, Jr., Bowlinggreen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Andrew J. James, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keeton, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John W. Finnell, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Robt. A. Athey, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.

Thos. S. Page, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Clas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

John N. Markham, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

James F. Robinson, Jr., Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

Ed. S. Theobald, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Dural, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Paducah.

James P. Metcalf, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Solling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardonia.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter Blair, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Dray, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Peale, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1863.

Thos. J. Boyer, member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, gives in detail his antecedents with Simon Cameron, who desired to be United States Senator. He tempted Simon into a trade, which was easily done, as the aforesaid Simon was looking round with a bag of money to find a purchasable article. Boyer suspected this, and threw himself in the way, taking the precaution to inform his friends of his purposes. He gives the names of several men who were the agents of Cameron, so they can contradict the story if they choose. We expect them and Cameron to deny it; but Boyer gives too many circumstances and too many names. The truth will leak out to the satisfaction of the rest of mankind, even if we should not hold the word of Boyer sufficient.

Let all the world look at Simon Cameron—honest old Simon. Is it any wonder that this country is going to perdition, when such men as he get power and place. He is rich—immensely rich. This reminds us of a remark we once heard, that God shows his contempt of riches by the sort of men he gives it to.

But Simon wants place and power; and he opens the way with money, or attempts it. It is not the first time this creature has sought to buy his way to power and place with money. He has heretofore succeeded, and thought he had achieved a success this time. He agreed to give 20,000 dollars for a vote. He looked complacently around him, and contemplated his future glory. He would be the most potent man in the Senate. The South would gain his independence; and Cameron would be the ruling power of the North; but he only walked into a trap set for a corrupt scoundrel, as he is. He encountered a sharper. We don't know that Cameron will lose much by this expose, except by the fact that he was caught in it. He now appears only what he has been so long believed to be, a rogue, steeped over head and ears in corruption and depravity. He is, however, only an outcropping of the radical pollution that marks the party in power. It is rotten from head to foot; and has attracted to its charnel house, all manner of foul birds.

KENTUCKY AND THE UNION.—The noble defense of the Border States volunteered in Congress a few days ago by Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, will be remembered. The Louisville Journal says of that speech: "These are words of truth solemnly and appropriately spoken, and as a defense of the loyalty of the Border States and the consistency of their position in this terrible domestic war, they deserve to hold a place in the history of our political literature side by side with Webster's immortal vindication of his adopted State of Massachusetts, and they were delivered by a statesman who is a fit exponent of the wisdom of the great defender of the Constitution who was his early guide and teacher. Those who contend that Kentucky, when she disapproves of the course of the Administration, sets herself in opposition to the Government and is lukewarm in support of the Union, willfully and maliciously, or, what is equally prejudicial and unfair, ignorantly mistake her position. She is devoted to the best interests of the country, and has evinced the most unflinching patriotism in the face of dangers, privations, and invasions which would have appalled any hearts not conscious of their own integrity and the justice of the cause which they defended."

She has given an honest, but not a blind, support to the administration of Mr. Lincoln; where he has had the Constitution as his guide and attempted to enforce the laws of the land her blood and her treasure have been lavishly expended. But when the President wanders in devious paths of policy and deserts the conservative land-marks, which he assured us but a few months since should be his rule of conduct, Kentucky would be untrue to herself and a fawning parasite at the foot-stool of power were she to remain silent and by that silence allow the world to believe that she approved or was indifferent to his acts. She feels deep regret when she is compelled to differ with the Chief Magistrate of the nation, but she loves right, truth and justice beyond all other considerations, and if her voice can be raised in warning, or her influence can be exerted to arrest a terrible catastrophe in the commission of an unquestionable outrage upon the constitutional rights of the citizens of any portion of the Confederacy, she would be recreant to her proud history, false to her duty, and ingrate to her position, were she to permit the wrong without interposing her most solemn exhortations and warnings.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to Mr. A. W. Myers for the February number of this invaluable work. Call at his Literary Depot, in the Mansion House corner, for a copy. He is in constant receipt of all the valuable literary and political journals of the day.

A rebel Colonel distinguished as a cotton broker was arrested in St. Louis on Sunday. He was captured at Murfreesboro and escaped from the steamer Hannibal at Cairo, with the intention of slipping South. We guess he'll wait awhile.

Murderers used to be gibbeted in iron as a spectacle to society. Now they are nicely cut in wood, and, through newspapers, insinuated into the bosoms of families.

Colonel McKee.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal.

GENTLEMEN: Will you allow me to remind you that one of our noblest Kentucky heroes, Col. Samuel McKee, has never been mentioned in your columns except once in a brief and beautiful allusion to him. I know how personally a stranger to you, and, doubtless, you have been expecting some of his many friends to offer a memorial of him. My own heart would prompt me to say all that affection could dictate, and to twine, if I possessed the power, the undying wreath of laurel to hang upon his honored grave. But he was so dear a friend, and I have shared so deeply in the sorrow of those most bereaved at his loss, that I dare not with my feeble pen undertake so sacred a duty. But knowing that you delight to honor the brave, and will accept a few facts from his history? You from these I know you will, in some hour of inspiration, do justice to the theme.

Some years ago Samuel McKee graduated with unusual honor at the Law School in this city. Although fitted for success as a lawyer, he soon determined to devote himself to the Gospel ministry. With preparation such as few men have, for he had been not only a faithful student, but a successful teacher, he entered Danville Seminary to study theology. He had nearly finished his course there when the time came in which he thought every true man must do what he could for the salvation of our country. It was in no hour of impulse, but after the most earnest deliberation, that he resolved to give his energies, and his life if need be, to the cause.

In those days of doubt and perplexity for Kentucky, when it cost true moral courage for a man to avow himself for or against the Government, he went down to his old home in Adair county and there enlisted a company of men, who elected him their Captain, and with them marched to Camp Dick Robinson. The deeds and perils of that devoted band have become history, and it is needless to say more than that in all their toils and dangers he cheerfully shared. He was soon promoted Major of the regiment, then Lieutenant Colonel, and more recently Colonel of the 2d Kentucky. One peculiarity of his gifted mind was the power to grasp thoroughly any subject to which he devoted himself, and his unusual mathematical talent fitted him with true military genius. His shrinking modesty prevented him from knowing him, but those who watched his career could see that the finished scholar was ripening into the true soldier in every sense of the word, and a future of rare usefulness and glory was opening before him. But death, which loves a shining mark, awaited him on the bloody field of Murfreesboro. He was riding back and forth urging his men to be calm and resolute, when the fatal shot entered his head. At first the captain thought best not to tell the men their 'Colonel had fallen, but the senior Captain, one who loved him like a brother, said, 'No! let us avenge his death!' Quickly he passed through the ranks and told the mournful news. Amid the rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon they cried aloud in their grief, and to avenge their noble young leader they fought furiously until their ammunition failed; then, with fixed bayonets, in frantic rage they rushed upon the enemy, who fell before them and the monument left for their lost Colonel was hundreds of dead of the rebel army lying in heaps of slain in front of the spot where he fell. And thus he died—the young life which he had devoted to the service of his God was accepted; and from the altar of his country, crimsoned with the blood of his noblest sons, his soul went up to look forever on the plains of peace, to wear the conqueror's crown, and wave the palm of victory. Let us not mourn for him; but on the earth which has lost one of her choicest treasures our tears will fall, and for the stricken friends whom he loved with the ardor of man's strongest devotion and the tenderness of woman's.

One part of his character was qualified for success in public life, but the shrine within the temple, the delicate organization, the loving disposition, held the warmest personal attachments and the purest friendship. When, but few months ago, he stood at the marriage altar, and one who loved him as few brothers love, prayed so earnestly that God would "shield him on the day of battle" and restore him to his home, we trusted that he might be spared yet to adorn the days of peace. But alas! our hearts are all widowed and bereft, for thousands of his hands and brothers are among the slain. Would that all who are left were as free from jealousy and ambition and unworthy motives, as he whom we now lament. The marble which should point out his grave cannot be purer than his soul of honor and his unspotted integrity. But the Christian, the scholar, the patriot sleeps, let his name, his virtues, and his heroic example be enshrined in the memory of every loving and patriotic heart.

Desolation of Northern Mississippi.

A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, writing from Holly Springs, January 5th, gives the following description of the desolation in Northern Mississippi: "The roads are as silent and deserted as the fields. Mile after mile you ride and neither meet nor care to meet any one on these solitary roads. On four-fifths of the plantations you pass you see no living soul. On some the doors and windows stand open wide, but there is nothing but emptiness within; and on others nothing but the tall chimneys, whitened by the flames, remain. As you go further and further over the hilly roads, you glance suspiciously backward and forward from every rise in the road. You fancy you caught a glimpse of something moving there, far across the fields, and you pause in some place out of view to reconnoitre. A squirrel leaps through the dry leaves in the woods on the other side, and your revolver is in your hand in an instant."

In times of peace every traveler is glad to pick up company on the road, but now the sound of horses' feet, the breaking of a twig, the rusting of a leaf, are signs of danger. Such is the effect upon the country of "guerrilla warfare," for this desolation and silence is not wholly attributable to the presence of the United States army. It is the people of the South that suffer from guerrillas, not the United States army. Under the delusion that the whole North is about to tumble into anarchy for want of cotton, the guerrillas burn the cotton and ruin the planter to prevent some Northern man from risking his money in a precarious speculation; and the capture of an occasional straggling soldier, is the only harm they do the North.

The pay of the guerrillas is what they plunder, and so they get it they are not very particular who is the paymaster.

Now the old grudges between neighbors, the family feuds for which the South has always been notorious, are being settled, and every farmer is as apprehensive of his

neighbors, as he is of the United States troops.

The people of the South have already discovered that they got more than they bargained for in initiating the guerrilla mode of warfare. In adopting the old Spanish name of "guerrillas," they now see that they also adopted the lawlessness, anarchy and brigandage of Mexico and old Spain. This is the serpent of secession biting itself with its own poisoned fangs.

If you go into one of the few houses which are yet occupied, you find large landed proprietors who have nothing left to eat but a little corn bread, and whose threadbare apparel indicates that merchants and dealers in clothes have long since become an extinct class. They all tell you that the army has taken their cattle, horses, hogs, and their corn; that their negroes have a run away; and that the guerrillas have burned their cotton, and that they are ruined. But if you talk to the man a little while, and let him know that you want to buy cotton, and are willing to send terms for it, you finally worm out of him the fact that his cotton is concealed in some neighboring swamp; and in some cases you might possibly suspect another fact not quite so pleasant, viz.: that the very man you were talking to did, occasionally, a little guerrilla business himself.

The only persons, except the cavalrymen, who venture out among these people are the cotton buyers, who have adventures not of their own. Their usual mode of buying is to visit the farmers at their houses, make contracts for the cotton, and then send teams for it. Some of the buyers take teams with them; and when the safety of the neighborhood they are in is doubtful (and the price of cotton consequently lower), buy a load for their teams, and go back to the army at a "double quick." Every few days, some of these venturesome wights and their teams are "gobbled up," with the "damning proof" in their wagons that they are cotton buyers.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, JANUARY 28th, 1863.

CLAUDES DECIDED.

Thomas vs. Cookerhill, Madison, affirmed.
Russell et al. vs. Crosby et al; Mason, affirmed.
ON DIVERS.
Heidrich, Seasoning & Co. vs. Merkle & Co., Lou. Chy's response to adm filed by apellants.
Brannan vs. Brannan's adm'r, Lewis; continued.
Gray vs. Gould, Greenup; continued.
Smith vs. Logan, Greenup; continued.
Hawn vs. Johnson, Knox; continued.
Fair vs. Verant, Knox; continued.
Rice vs. Rice, Harlan; continued.
Breckinridge's ex'r vs. Grayson et al, Lou Chy.
Same vs. Assignees of U. S. Bank, Lou. Chy; argument concluded for appellants by Judge Marshall and cause submitted.
Korshaw vs. Prewitt's trustees, Scott; Miller & Johnson vs. Burwood, Scott; Wilson et al vs. Robinson, Scott; argued by Johnson for appellants and argument concluded by Harlan for appellants.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

FRANKFORT, JAN. 29th, 1863.

Appointments by the Governor:

Commissions issued January 27, 1863.

Adjutant (with rank of 1st Lieut.) James F. Stewart, 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, vice Levi J. Hampton, killed in battle, January 21, 1863.

Col. John Dils, Jr., 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, (original issue) January 21, 1863.

Lieut. Col. David A. Mims, (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, promoted from Captain, company C, 14th Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, January 21, 1863.

Major Stephen M. Ferguson, (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, promoted from Surgeon, January 21, 1863.

Capt. Joseph Kirk, (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, January 15, 1863.

1st Lieut. William Hagerman, (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, January 15, 1863.

2d Lieut. Charles Hilton, (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, January 15, 1863.

Capt. Ezekiah Webb, (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, December 18th, 1862.

1st Lieut. George I. Allen, (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, December 18, 1862.

2d Lieut. Calvin Preston, (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, December 18, 1862.

Capt. William King, (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, January 15, 1863.

1st Lieut. R. D. Coleman, (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, January 15, 1863.

2d Lieut. James W. Thornberry, (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, January 15, 1863.

Capt. Harrison Ford, (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, January 15, 1863.

Commissions issued January 27, 1863.

1st Lieut. Joseph D. Powers, (original issue), 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, January 14, 1863.

2d Lieut. Samuel Keel, (original issue), 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, January 14, 1863.

Captain Allen P. Haws, (original issue), 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Jan. 12, 1863.

1st Lieut. John B. Vanhook, (original issue), 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Jan. 12, 1863.

3d Lieut. Addison Miller, (original issue), 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Jan. 12, 1863.

2d Lieutenant John Calder, promoted from Orderly Sergeant, 24th Cavalry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, vice Richard W. Davis, resigned, Jan. 17, 1863.

Adjutant, with rank of 1st Lieut., Ephraim F. Hays, 12th Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, vice James F. McKee, resigned, January 11, 1863.

Commissions issued January 28, 1863.

Major Jesse J. Craddock, promoted from Captain, 21st Cavalry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, vice E. S. Watts, promoted, November 25, 1862.

Captain Charles D. Armstrong, promoted from 1st Lieut., company D, 2d Cavalry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, vice J. J. Craddock, promoted, Nov. 25, 1862.

Captain Charles A. Zachary, promoted from 2d Lieut., company F, 2d Cavalry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, vice E. J. Mitchell, resigned, Sept. 6, 1862.

Cavalry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, January 28, 1863.

2d Lieut. B. H. Niemeyer, (original issue), 11th 2d Assistant Surgeon Joseph Gardner, (original issue), 24th Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Jan. 27, 1863.

2d Assistant Surgeon Joseph Gardner, (original issue), 10th Infantry Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers, Jan. 27, 1863.

Frankfort Church Directory.

Presbyterian.—Rev. JOHN S. HAYS, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 7 o'clock P. M.

Methodist Episcopal.—Rev. DANIEL STEVENSON, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. Prayer Meeting on Thursday at 7 o'clock P. M.

Baptist.—Rev. JAMES M. LANCASTER, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.

Episcopal.—Rev. JOHN N. NORTON, Rector. Divine service every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine service on Friday at 3 o'clock P. M.

Christian.—Elder W. T. MOORE, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7 o'clock P. M.

Catholic.—Rev. JAMES M. LANCASTER, Priest. Preaching every Sabbath at 10 o'clock A. M. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M.

The seats in all the churches are free. Citizens and strangers are alike invited to attend their services.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.

CAPITAL LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F., meet every Monday night, at 7 o'clock, at their Hall, on Broadway. All brothers in good standing are invited to visit us.

By order of the lodge.

P. C. MAJOR, N. G.

S. BLACK, V. G.

Relief Committee.

J. D. POLLARD, Sec.

PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT, No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets at the above named hall on the 1st and 3d Monday night of each month. All patriots in good standing are invited to visit us.

By order of the camp.

S. BLACK, C. P.

W. H. AVERILL, S. W.

Relief Committee.

J. D. POLLARD, Scribe.

Nov. 12, 1862-1863.

NOTICE!

ALL those indebted to the firm of T. S. & J. R. PAGE, either by note or account, are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same immediately, otherwise they will be proceeded against according to law.

J. C. PAGE is authorized to receive and receipt for all claims due to us.

In future all sales will be made for CASH.

January 2, 1863-1m. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT

FOR

GREEN BACKS!

I WILL sell my farm, two and a half miles above Frankfort, on the Kentucky river, in green backs on very reasonable terms. Said farm is one of the best in Frankfort county, and contains about 400 ACRES in all—one hundred acres of which is now in wheat. There is about 150 acres well set in grass. I have about 1,000 Fruit Trees, in orchards, of all the very best varieties of fruits. The fruit alone will pay ten per cent upon the investment, if properly taken care of. There is

A First-rate Dwelling House,

in excellent order, with all the necessary out-buildings, together with a large and commodious barn, an ice house, now filled with ice, and a spring house, over a never failing spring of pure, good water.

I invite gentlemen who may desire a very valuable property to call and examine the same, and learn from me the terms, &c., as I am determined to dispose of it.

FRANKFORT, JAN. 27, 1863-1864.

85TH SEMI-ANNUAL EXPOSE!

ASSETS, JANUARY, 1863.

Market Value.

Cash, Treasury Notes, and Certificates, on hand and deposited on call, and in Agents' hands, \$430,501 41

Bank Stocks of New York, Hartford, Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and other places, 963,801 00

U. S. and State Stocks of Kentucky, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, 567,495 00

City Bonds, New York, Brooklyn, Hartford, Rochester, Jersey and Milwaukee, 237,160 00

Railroad Stocks, Hartford & New Haven, Conn. River, and Boston & Worcester, 119,595 00

Mortgage Bonds, 170,435 00

Sinks of Connecticut, temporary loan, 100,000 00

Real Estate, unencumbered, 87,963 18

Gross, \$2,683,110 59

LESS LIABILITIES:

Losses, unadjusted, not due, \$170,039 77

January dividend paid 150,000 00 \$329,039 77

Net, \$2,354,070 82

Duly Sworn to,

Adjutant, Jan. 1, 1863.

Respectfully solicited, and will take pleasure in attending to your insurance wants.

THOS. S. PAGE, Agent.

January 28, 1863.

Military Furnisher!

GEORGE W. POHLMAN,

No. 102 WEST FOURTH STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

[Established 1841.]

OFFICERS' Uniforms, Overcoats, Saddles, Swords, Belts, Sashes, gold-embroidered and Metal Straps, Regimental Hats and Caps, Canteens, Staves, Mess Kettles, Regimental and National Flags, &c.

January 29, 1863.

SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.

THE Eighth Session of Mrs. HALLIE E. TOLDS' School for Children will commence on

Monday, January 26, 1863.

No extra charge for session.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

January 26, 1863.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 15th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua Burdett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said Wm. D. Mitchell to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, the 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor: D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tinto, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about five feet ten inches high; slender form; eyes; oblong visage; rather sparely made, and rather dark complexion.

Dec. 12, 1862-wkt:wm.

Louisville Journal and Democrat publish to the amount of five dollars each, and charge this office.

December 26, 1862-3m.

JOHN L. SCOTT.

MAX DINKELSPIEL.

SCOTT & DINKELSPIEL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

JOHN L. SCOTT and MAX DINKELSPIEL, (formerly of Louisville,) will hereafter practice law in civil cases, as partners, in the Franklin Circuit and County Courts.

Nov. 26, 1862.

WAR CLAIM AGENCY!!

SCOTT & DINKELSPIEL, AGENTS.

FRANKFORT, KY.

IN connection with their law business, Scott & Dinkelspiel, of Frankfort, Kentucky, will give prompt attention to the prosecution and recovery of all military claims, either against the State of Kentucky or the United States. They are conveniently situated for giving attention to the claims of all persons who entered the army from Kentucky, as the military records showing when such persons entered the service, and other details, necessary to a recovery of their claims, are kept at Frankfort.

They will also prosecute claims for damage done to the property and slaves of loyal persons by the army; also for property seized or taken by the army; also for pensions and bounty money due to deceased widows or heirs of soldiers, as well as all other claims against the State or Government arising out of, or connected with, the present civil war. If necessary we will see that military claims entrusted to us are properly attended to before the Court of Claims at Washington City.

Nov. 26, 1862.

J. WEITZEL.

F. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. *Traverse.*

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Post-Office.

December 5, 1862.

GREAT BARGAIN OFFERED!

THE CURD HOUSE,

LEXINGTON, KY.,

FOR SALE.

THIS well known and popular Hotel will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of changing business. It has always enjoyed a fine run of custom, and has at the present time a splendid business. Competent servants are hired for the year, which the purchaser can have on same terms. The House is in splendid order, being newly furnished, and tastefully fitted up in every particular. It is situated on Vine street, in close proximity to the Louisville passenger depot, and but one and a half squares from the Court House.

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES!!

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

JOHNS & CROSLY'S

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

Is the only article of the kind ever produced which

WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD,

Save your broken Furniture.

IT WILL MEND LEATHER,

Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots, &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS,

Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

IT WILL MEND IVORY,

Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA,

Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE,

That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,

No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling; a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,

That costly Alabaster Vase is broken and you can't match it; mend it; it will never show when put together.

It will Mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact everything but Metals.

Any article cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.

EXTRACTS.

"Every housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—N. Y. Times.

"It is so convenient to have in the house."—N. Y. Express.

"It is always ready; this commands it to every body."—Judge.

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water."—Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

\$10 per year saved in every family by One Bottle

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE!

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

TERMS CASH.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLY'S

(Sole Manufacturers),

78 WILLIAM STREET,

Corner of Liberty Street. NEW YORK.

Important to House Owners.

Important to Builders.

Important to Railroad Companies.

Important to Farmers.

To all whom this may concern, and it concerns everybody.

JOHNS & CROSLY'S

IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA

CEMENT ROOFING.

The Cheapest and most Durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to new and old ROOFS of ALL kinds, steep or flat, and to SHINGLE ROOFS without removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-third that of Tin, and it is Twice as Durable.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as Factories, Foundries, Churches, Railroad Depots, Cars, and on PUBLIC BUILDINGS generally. Government Buildings, &c., by the principal Builders, Architects and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use; it is in every respect A FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS of ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER.

No Heat is required in making Application.

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished the same day.

IT CAN BE APPLIED BY ANY ONE,

and when finished forms a perfectly FIRE PROOF surface, with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by HEAT, COLD or STORMS, SHAKING or ROOF BOARDS, nor any external action whatever.

Liquid Gutta Percha Cement.

For Coating Metals of all kinds when exposed to the Action of the Weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs of all kinds.

This is the ONLY COMPOSITION known which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates, for any length of time, when applied to metals, to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG; and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF.

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from further corrosion and leaking, thereby ensuring a perfectly WATER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of IRON RAILINGS, STOVES, RANGES, SAFES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., also for general manufacturers use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT

For preserving and repairing TIN and other METAL Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, it is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.

Those materials are adapted to ALL CLIMATES, and we are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING in rolls, coated, prepared for use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in barrels, with full printed directions for application.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements

ments with responsible parties who would like to

sell themselves in a lucrative and permanent business.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

We can give abundant proof of all we claim in

favor of our Improved Roofing Materials, having

applied them to several thousand Roofs in New

York City and vicinity.

JOHNS & CROSLY,

Sole Manufacturers,

Wholesale Warehouse, 78 William Street,

Corner of Liberty Street, NEW YORK.

Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be fur-

nished on application.

Oct. 16, 1861-ly.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that we will rigidly

enforce the law against all persons who tres-

pass on our lands by passing through the same,

whether on foot, on horse, or on any other means

of transport, cutting trees or hunting and fishing on

our farms.

R. O'LEARY,

EMILY SCARCE,

THOS. S. PAGE,

Franklin county, August 13, 1860.

THE GREAT FIRE AT TROY, N. Y.

The Phoenix of Hartford.

[Extracts from letters from S. L. Loomis, Esq.,

President of the Phoenix Insurance Company, of

Hartford, Conn., to R. H. & H. M. Magill, Gen-

eral Agents, relative to the late serious conflagra-

tion at Troy.]

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford, Conn., May 12, 1862.

"A big fire at Troy—we are in-

how much we don't know. May be \$20,000; but

we don't know. It is such a fire that try the

adjustment, and no crying. Secretary Kellogg went

up there this morning. Mr. Wallace (Adjuster)

will meet him there to-morrow. They will make

short work of it. The fire swept off about fifty

acres of buildings—a sad calamity to Troy, but no

human forest could have prevented. It is the

first emergency we ever had, and such an one as

gives more character to a Company than a hun-

dred \$5,000 loss."

Hartford, May 13, 1862.

"Our losses may reach \$15,000; of

\$20,000, but whatever they are, they will all be

paid before Saturday night if they can be

settled. It is such a fire that try the

adjustment, and no crying. Secretary Kellogg went

up there this morning. Mr. Wallace (Adjuster)

will meet him there to-morrow. They will make

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adjustment, and no crying. Secretary Kellogg went

up there this morning. Mr. Wallace (Adjuster)

DOCKET.

OF THE

COURT OF APPEALS;

WINTER TERM, 1862-3.

FIRST DAY—December 1st.

Commonwealth vs. Turner.

Same vs. Ballington et al. Metcalfe.

Same vs. Elliston. Kenton.

Louisville City vs. Commonwealth. Franklin.

Chandler vs. Same. Muhlenberg.

SECOND DAY—December 2d.

Cookrell et al. vs. Crutcher's ad'r. Barren.

Chiles et al. vs. Monroe. Franklin.

Gardner, by guardian, vs. Evans. Fulton.

Stevens vs. Winston. " "

Davidson et al. vs. Howell. " "

Sloan vs. Clark. " "

THIRD DAY—December 3d.

Tomlinson vs. Tomlinson. Hickman.

Byassee vs. Reese. " "

Monjo's ad'r. vs. Pearce, No. 1. " "

Same vs. Same, No. 2. " "

Jarvis & Co. vs. Robinson. " "

Merced vs. Caldwell. Ballard.

FOURTH DAY—December 4th.

Calhoun vs. Cobb. McCracken.

Dishman et al. vs. Short. " "

Thompson & Wallace vs. Jarrett. " "

Short vs. Short. " "

Hardy vs. Harrell. Calloway.

Curd's ex'r. vs. Neukels. " "

FIFTH DAY—December 5th.

Williams vs. Farris et al., by

guardian. Calloway.

Cooper vs. Wilson. Graves.

Pea vs. Minter. " "

Ross et al. vs. Wolfe & Bro. " "

Bradley vs. Hutchinson. " "

SIXTH DAY—December 6th.

Green vs. Carson et al. Livingston.

Alsbrook et al. vs. Ramey. " "

Rondeau vs. Kidd. " "

Hudson, ad'r. vs. Burke et al. " "

Jenkins et al. vs. Wilson. Crittenden.

Wheeler vs. Carnahan. " "

SEVENTH DAY—December 8th.

Calvert vs. Miller. Caldwell.

Same vs. Princeton College. " "

Petrie et al. vs. Kenner. Christian.

Henderson, and Nashville Rail-

road Company vs. Rogers. " "

Radford vs. Chamberlain et al. " "

Mayr vs. Montgomery. " "

Stites vs. Wheeler. " "

EIGHTH DAY—December 9th.

Stagner vs. Maret. Garrard.

Clarke vs. Brahear et al. Todd.

Bibb vs. Tomblin et al. " "

Henderson and Nashville Rail-

road Co. vs. Hollingsworth. " "

Bevens vs. Halsey. " "

NINTH DAY—December 10th.

Duncan vs. Wickliffe, guardian

for, &c. Muhlenberg.

Moore vs. Bridges. " "

Trice et al. vs. Campfield. Morgan.

Trice vs. Russell. Hopkins.

Letcher vs. Ingram. Henderson.

Burkham vs. Barrett et al. " "

TENTH DAY—December 11th.

Jennings vs. Monks, ex'r. and

devs. Hancock.

Sondrinar vs. Rosenberg. Davies.

Small et al., who sue, vs. Mad-

dox. " "

Bathridge et al. vs. Parks. " "

Hutchings vs. Moore. " "

Trustees of Owensboro' vs. Mor-

ris. " "

ELEVENTH DAY—December 12th.

Bartley et al. vs. McKemion's

ad'r. Davies.

Burks vs. Claybrook. " "

McKinney vs. Daniel. " "

Decker et al. vs. Davidson et al. " "

Meador vs. Thompson. Breckinridge.

Kerkendall's ad'r. vs. Dean. " "

TWELFTH DAY—December 13th.

Stinson's ex'r. vs. Grubb's ad'r.

Grayson.

Watson vs. Huber & Jones. Larue.

Haldeman et al. vs. Grigsby. " "

Beeler et al. vs. Wright et al. " "

Chesire et al. vs. Brown. " "

THIRTEENTH DAY—December 15th.

Gatewood vs. Gatewood et al. Spencer.

Wheat, Baker & Co. vs. Richards. Adair.

et al. vs. White et al. Franklin.

Reyes vs. Carter et al. " "

THIRTY-THIRD DAY—December 27th.

Whitehead vs. Newell's ad'r. Franklin.

Wagner vs. Munce et al. " "

Ag. Bank vs. Harper. " "

Seawall et al. vs. Hitt's ad'r. Carroll.

Dean et al. vs. Garnett. " "

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY—December 29th.

Newman vs. Tanner. Boone.

Canby et al., by guard'n, vs. Piatt. " "

Matson vs. Matson. " "